





**THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1886.

**FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.**  
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

**ELECTORS**  
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

**For the State at Large:**  
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.  
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

**Districts:**  
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.  
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.  
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.  
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.  
5th " E. WILKINS, of Alamance.  
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.  
7th " R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg.  
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

**FOR GOVERNOR.**  
**THOMAS BRAGG,**  
Of Northampton County.

**New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.**  
**FOR THE SENATE.**  
OWEN FENNEL.  
**FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
SAMUEL A. HOLMES.  
ROBERT H. TATE.

**Election Appointments.**  
M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., " American " Elector, for this District, (3d.) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:  
Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Aug. 11, Court week.  
Clinton, Sampson Co., Tuesday, August 19th, Court week.  
Kenansville, Duplin Co., Thursday, August 21.  
Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

**BRAGG TICKETS!**  
A full supply on hand which will be furnished to any Democrat gratis.

**SEND IN THE RETURNS.**—We beg of our friends in the different Counties to send us the returns immediately.

**Democrats! stick to your nominees.** That is the plan. That is the way to be safe—the only way. Be not humbugged, deceived or carried off by designing men who affect no partyism. The candidate for office who is not with us is against us.

**This Day Week.**  
Most of the papers which reach us contain last appeals to their respective parties, to be up and doing. In most cases the issues are weekly, and the paper for this week is the last that can reach any considerable number of subscribers throughout the country. We know not that it is expected of us to fall into the custom; we trust not, for mere electioneering appeals are not in our line, and we have no desire to insult the intelligence of our readers by supposing that the convictions which had remained unchanged by the cooler arguments of months, would yield to the stories and appeals too often thrown out recklessly on the eve of an election, under the impression that they cannot be contradicted or exposed in time to prevent their exerting some influence on the coming contest. We trust that the Democrats of the State, generally speaking, are of too firm material to be carried off at this period of the fight by any weak inventions of the enemy; nay, we feel sure of this. It is only necessary to urge upon those who have more fully examined for themselves, the necessity of exertion, to counteract and expose the efforts which may be made to deceive the unwary. Those who are fully impressed with the importance of the contest will be wanting to their country, their party and themselves, if they fail to stir up the apathetic, confirm the wavering and strengthen the weak. This is what we would urge upon every one of our readers. There are many good men who, from various causes, never read any papers, and are thus liable to be deceived and led off by all sorts of misrepresentations. To endeavor to place before all such voters the precise, unvarnished truth, enforced by the legitimate arguments suggested by such truths, will suggest itself to every Democrat, as a matter of duty—a matter which ought not to be neglected.

We wage no personal warfare, nor have we, during the pendency of the gubernatorial canvass in North Carolina, used a single expression personally disrespectful to Mr. Gilmer. Such has not been the course adopted towards Governor Bragg by the papers of the opposition. Such epithets as "mousing politician" fall harmless at the feet of such a man, who requires only to be known to be respected, whom to meet personally is to like personally—to add attachment to the man, to the existing respect for him, and an able statesman and a faithful public officer.

But it is charged as something wrong that Gov. Bragg should canvass the State—that he should meet, refute and confound his competitor from one end of the State to the other. Did any sane man expect that Gov. Bragg should permit himself to be attacked by Mr. Gilmer from pillar to post, from Currituck to Currituck, without once opening his mouth in his own defence. As the Herald of yesterday charges, Gov. Bragg has been caring for Cherokee to Currituck, what has Mr. Gilmer been doing? Has not Gov. Bragg been strictly on the defensive? Has he not in nineteen cases out of twenty been meeting Mr. Gilmer at times in places of the latter gentleman's own appointment? Has not the Governor been very convenient for Mr. Gilmer to have gone over the State making charges against Gov. Bragg, without the Governor being present to nail them to the counter as base coin, in the triumphant manner witnessed by the audience at the rail road depot in this place. It is known to every man in the State that every Governor, since the first election of Governor by the people has met his competitor on the stump. It is also known that every Governor has sought a second term. So unvarying has this latter rule been considered, that although, from causes not now necessary to enumerate, the candidacy of Gov. Manly for a second term was deemed bad policy by his party, still, in the failure of the latter to secure a second term, his party felt bound to re-nominate him, and did so. Why then should it be objected to Gov. Bragg that he simply defends himself and his party—that he does what every other Governor has done—that in obedience to the unanimous call of his party, he again enters the standard of the contest? The answer can only be found in the ability with which Mr. Gilmer has conducted the canvass, the crushing defeats which he inflicts upon his competitor, and the signal triumphs he achieves for the cause he advocates. As for the "emoluments" etc., of which the Herald of yesterday speaks, we all know that in the case of either of the gentlemen now before the people of North Carolina, these emoluments amount to a vast pecuniary sacrifice. Among the "honors," Gov. Bragg can justly claim that not even his enemies have found ought to censure in his official course. Mr. Gilmer, after hard hunting, finally charged that two incompetent directors had been appointed on the part of the State, in the Central Rail Road. But this charge he was forced to abandon, and did not even allude to it here, the fact being that the men charged against, were really among the most efficient directors on any work in the State.

Why should this good and faithful officer be turned out? Why should honesty and efficiency be repudiated? Is such the custom of North Carolinians?

But Gov. Bragg, it is said, was in the Legislature one term, and thereupon is built a huge pyramid of charges against him. Mr. Gilmer tries to get on top, more than once to our knowledge, and got pretty badly skinned. It is charged that Gov. Bragg went against certain things. Now, Mr. Gilmer has been not one time, but many times in the Legislature, and therefore, if the measures opposed by Gov. Bragg, were such great, vital, important and glorious measures, why is it that Mr. Gilmer has done nothing for them. Is not the whole thing mere electioneering?

It is contended that Mr. Gilmer is a better internal improvement man than Gov. Bragg. There is something in this. We have no sort of doubt of his going farther than Gov. Bragg. Unless Mr. Gilmer has separated himself from the Moravian, Greensboro' clique, of which he has always been an integral part, he favours the connection between Greensboro' and Danville. Gov. Bragg can't keep up with him on that tack, and we question much if the friends of our two roads, or the supporters of the real interests of

North Carolina, can go with him. It is but a few weeks since the head of the clique, Ex-Governor Morehead, was attending a meeting held at Danville, Va., to devise means for the promotion of this connection project.

Old Mr. T. Bragg, the father of the Governor is well remembered in Newbern as a builder; the works of his hands are there to-day. He knew well the interests of his business, and he knew the lein law proposed in 1842 would be injurious to mechanics. With him it was no mere theory but practical knowledge; nor was Thomas Bragg, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that year ignorant of these practical facts. And yet he, the son of a mechanic who honorably sustained and raised his family by the pursuit of his calling is not one of the people—is unfriendly to Mechanics? Who can think so.

Looking out, the air throbs and palpitates with heat, while an occasional faint breeze comes in from the street, hot and parching as the breath of the Si-rocco, bringing rather torture than relief. Now and then a linen-clad pedestrian passes, generally at a brisk pace, for few walk unless compelled by business or in pursuit of some object, while at intervals, a mounted negro plunges along at a gallop, doing his utmost to injure his owner's property—all negroes are cruel in their treatment of the brute creation. Now and then a stray vehicle raises a dust, which floats along, hot and stifling, and then sinks down, for there is not sufficient air stirring to keep it long in motion. It is just twelve, and after cooling over dull exchanges, and outgelling a weary brain, we have succeeded in closing the Journal for to-day, and rest from our fruitless labors, for we feel that our issue is a feeble one, and we care not even to see how the "form" has been "made up." Let it go for the present. We feel almost inclined to "baffle" the green fields" and leave behind the dust of towns and the figurative heat and turmoil of politics.

Week before last we visited a quiet spot in the little town of Salem, which dwells pleasantly in our memory. It fills our conception of a village graveyard better than anything we have ever seen. Its graves are lowly, and over them grows the green turf, and above them waves the green shade, while the pomp of monuments and the vanity of costly tombs is excluded, and all meet to the eye as they do to the heart, on one common level.

Passing through the square in front of the immense female school, you go out at the upper corner by a quiet back street, and in a square or two reach what seems to be a grove, separated from the head of the street by a fence and gate. Entering, you find yourself between two magnificent rows of ancient cedars, which completely over-arch the beautifully raised tan walk in the centre, and the richly verdant turf on each side. The alley is some squares in length, and is shaded and cool at noon-day. The burying ground occupies a portion of the space on one side of this alley, and is entered through a plain wooden gate in a plain common fence. All inside is plain and even common, but for the natural beauty, the quietude and simplicity of the place. Noble old cedars stand around, planted in quaint array, regular, but not giving the impression of stiffness, while the graves, deeply grass-grown, lie in regular rows, elevated a uniform height, fitted with stones laid flat on the head of each, and of uniform size—say 14 by 18 inches, and none larger, save now and then the dimensions seem to be exceeded by some deceased "Episcopos" of the Moravian persuasion. The little monument within the reach of the humblest means, and the wealthiest citizen places over the remains of his deceased relative nothing larger or more showy, nor expects aught else to press his own lifeless clay, after it shall have been placed in the bosom of our common mother. Ivey and the creeping box here and there indicate peculiar care, and twining around, and matting over a grave, generally mark where some one has died young, and the gentle hand of a mother or a sister had planted and watched over the graceful creepers which cover their last resting-place.

In looking over the square plats in which sleep the earlier settlers, we were struck by the great average age reached by those old Germans, coming, as they did, from their quiet "dorfs" in the Moravian upland, or from Prussia, or the minor States. From seventy to ninety, and upwards, was inscribed upon very many tombs as the ages of those who sleep below. The present race of Salemites live not so long. Why, we hardly know. Their habits, although, we suppose, steady enough, are not so simple and hearty as those of the original settlers. Civilization has progressed, and with it narrow chests.

The ruling passion strong in death marked the manners and habits of these people. We noticed, leaning up against the fence, something resembling window-frames of different sizes, which, after examination, we found to be frames or moulds by which the upheaved graves are moulded into the proper length, breadth, squareness, and height. Even the sexes are divided in death, as they had been in holy places during life. On one side of the passage or pathway are the males, on another the females, while the grounds are again subdivided into married and single, juvenile and adult.

Perhaps there may be nothing in the place where one is laid. So far as we can see or understand, there is nothing to the departed, but there is much to the living. We pass over the lessons it teaches of human frailty, and the certainty of death, for it requires no tombstone or grave-yard to teach us these things; but if abstracted from the world, quiet and with nature, it impresses us, if only for a time, with purer and better feelings, makes us calmer and more tranquil and contemplative; and it is in this way that amid the fight and struggle, and heated interest of an election campaign, cooped up in our little den, with the noise of presses and politics around us, until they almost form a part of ourselves, we turn away wearied and worried, to dwell for a time even in thought, amid the peaceful shades where.

"Each in his narrow tomb forever laid,  
The rule forefathers of the hamlet speed."

We are killed with Brummagen artificiality. It follows us to the grave, and barbarous brick and mortar, and stone and cast iron, at so many dollars, usurp the place of those humble adornments which best comport with the mouldering of dust to dust, and ashes to ashes. This Moravian grave-yard forms a refreshing contrast to such things, which adds a charm to the impression not actually found in the reality.

Mr. Wm. B. Anderson, of Bladen Co., comes out with a card in the last Fayetteville Carolinian, announcing his retirement from the Know-Nothing or American party, and his determination to act with the Democratic party, which is the only conservative party, and the only one which is acting for the welfare of the country at large.

Messrs. James Wright and Marshall J. Anderson, of Bladen county, also request the editor of the Carolinian to state that they are no longer members of the Know-Nothing party.

There are droves of people at the Virginia Springs. So many never was known before. Wonder how or where they all get the time and money. Any unfortunate sinner who may come into and stay in our den for a short time will enjoy a warm bath, without troubling himself to go any farther. We keep cool, figuratively speaking, for which we think ourselves entitled to much credit.

**A Few Practical Suggestions.**  
There is nothing truer than that it is always wisest and best to see personally to anything that you want done. That is the way to avoid mistakes and disappointments. The Democrats of the East, of the Cape Fear, the Neuse, the Tar, all of them, we know desire the triumphant election of Gov. Bragg, and of a Democratic majority in the Legislature. Wanting this thing done, the very course for them, and each and every one of them, is to go and do it, and if they only just do this, just go the polls, the thing will be done and well done. Get all the votes out—see that they come out, and the result will be surprising even to yourselves. Great and important accessions have been made and are making in other sections to the strength of the Democratic party, but the true reliance of any party for success, must mainly rest upon bringing out its own inherent strength. Fifty or sixty accessions in a county are matters of congratulation, and justly so, but any lukewarmness or want of effort in a strong Democratic county, say New Hanover, by which one man in six would neglect to come to the polls, would make a loss of two hundred Democratic votes. The thing is now to bring out the party strength, for each Democrat to certainly poll his own vote, and to look around and urge his neighbours to poll theirs. Gains, at a distance, are things that we believe in and rejoice at, but our votes, the votes of our Democratic neighbors and friends, are things that we know and feel certain of. Where a gentleman announces his adherence to Democracy, or his belief in the necessity of supporting it, at the present time, and under the existing state of affairs, it is good, especially if he actually does support it, by going to the polls and voting the ticket. Getting up and getting in the votes—seeing that the whole vote is polled—that is the thing, the main thing now.

The division of labor is the great thing; not merely desultory effort and excitement, but well-directed exertion at the proper time and place. Each district seeks to itself and its votes, and making certain that they are all there, will bring things right in each county, and each county being right will leave no room to regret in the general result for the State.

We have said a dozen times before, and would say a dozen times again, if thereby we could more earnestly and deeply impress it on the minds of our people, that no party, no matter how strong, or how safely surrender itself to apathy, or neglect the means and conditions of success. The Democratic party in North Carolina cannot afford to do so now. It is not enough that the Democratic majority exists. It must actually be polled. And that it should be polled it is necessary that the importance of its being so should be impressed upon and regarded by the Democratic voters of each precinct, some of whom might perhaps, fall into the fatal mistake of supposing that the party is so strong that there is no necessity for their taking the trouble to vote. Those in each precinct, who take a more active interest, should also take a more active part in dispelling any such dangerous illusion—an illusion which no party in a contested State can afford to cherish.

Now, take our own County of New Hanover. It could easily be ascertained by the Democrats of each district, how many Democratic voters there are in such district, and with a proper effort, few if any would be lost on the day of election—we say lost, for what is the use of a Democratic vote unless it is polled. Strictly speaking, it is no vote at all. We apply the same reasoning to Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, as also to the good old counties of Onslow, Wayne, Johnston, Edgecombe, Nash, and all others to whom these presents may come. If they but see before-hand what they can do, and set their stakes to do it, then they will do it, and the chance of failure be rendered impossible, while our victory will be such as to bring encouragement to the national party throughout the country.

These remarks are plain and unpretending, but we trust that they will be found practical, and that the hints contained in them will not be wholly neglected.

**A Base Imposition.**  
Some time since, a circular appeared in the newspapers purporting to have been received by a postmaster, who subsequently handed it to the Albany Evening Journal. It is marked "private," directed to postmasters, and signed by Perrin M. Brown, Jr. The object of the said circular is to obtain from postmasters a certain sum of money, in proportion to the emoluments of their offices. The purpose for which this money is to be contributed is the purchase and distribution of Democratic documents, defraying expenses of speakers, etc.

This circular is a fraudulent document, against which the country has been warned through the columns of the Washington Union, and other papers, by which it was exposed. Perrin M. Brown, Jr., is a fictitious signature, the object is to obtain money by some adroit swindler, for his own purposes. No such man, or name, or circular, or movement is known to the National Democratic Resident Committee, nor to any other Democratic Committee. It is, and is known to be, a base attempt at fraud and imposition. There can be no doubt that these terms fully apply to the person or persons calling themselves Perrin M. Brown, Jr., and his or their speculation. But if we must view the original attempt in this light, what shall we think of papers laying claim to respectability, which still, after the exposures made, attempt to pass this thing on their readers as a genuine document? We care not to characterise such things but leave them to the moral sense of our readers. They will receive their due appreciation.

We notice this "Perrin M. Brown, Jr." imposition in the Fayetteville Argus of Saturday, as large as life, with accompanying remarks. We are sorry that the Argus should find its chiefest occupation in tumbling over and reproducing humbugs, which all the world and the rest of mankind knows to be exploded and exposed. Why, it even parades that defunct ten cent slander, and for ought we know will get away down to the drop of blood charge, which is about as much founded upon fact, as would be a charge against the Editor of the Argus of eating little nigger babies for supper, and we know that the said Editor is altogether too amiable a gentleman to indulge in any such eccentric taste, and we think he ought to be above the reproduction of the class of charges against the Democrats, to which we have alluded, and doubt not he would be if he once took the trouble to examine them, and did not accept at its face, every charge now after how preposterous, so its effect be injurious to the Democratic party.

We are indebted to our friend L. A. Joseph Price, son of Dr. W. J. Price, for a copy of the "Wide West," or Vigilance Pictorial, being an illustrated sheet, describing the killing of James King of San Francisco, by Casey, the execution of Cora and Casey by the Vigilance Committee, together with the circumstances accompanying or growing out of these events. Our young friend is now at Astoria, Oregon Territory. By the way, the illustrations in the paper sent are fully up to the standard of pictorial art in the most advanced Atlantic cities.

The steamer Wilmington, formerly belonging to this port, arrived last week at Oswego, from Charleston, S. C., via Quebec.

**IMMENSE CROWD.**  
Tremendous Indignation—Stupefied Consternation—Awful Excitement and the Nihilist to pay generally.

The Herald of Wednesday contains nine (9) a, some editorial and one communication, introducing another communication from Bladen County, said last named communication being in the form of an address to the voters of said county, showing, setting forth and promulgating the fact that the eight persons whose names are thereunto attached, have joined the Know Nothing order in that county and have not yet left it.

Well, this shows the straits the order is put to there, and the necessity it feels to make some sort of effort, no matter how frantic, to hold on to the accidental power into which it once crept in that good old Democratic county. The order no doubt did its best. It marshalled its clans and got not a corporal's guard of former Democrats to sign its manifesto. Although aware of the stampede from its ranks, we had supposed that it could have mustered rather more than eight former Democrats, who still remain within its folds. We thought it might have rallied some ten or twelve, to offer themselves as sacrifices to its falling fortunes. But eight is the height of its ambition. There are indeed few so poor as do it reverence.

The writer of the introductory communication in the Herald, speaks of the "diabolical operations of a few Democratic whippers-in of Bladen." Now this we will say, that every card of withdrawal published in the Journal, was guaranteed to us as genuine, by men whose personal and political honesty and veracity stand above reproach, men as far above under-handed operations as any men living, and who are known as such wherever they are known. They are known out of their country as well as in it, and all such sneers as those made by a "Democrat," pass them as the idle wind. There are more withdrawals yet—gentlemen are not to be deterred by a Coroner's jury, so defective in numbers as the one which signs this manifesto, in connection with the Coroner or one of the Coroners of the county, nor are they to be taken in by words of "lying persuasion."

So far on in the Summer the cities of the Southern Seaboard have reason for thankfulness in their complete exemption from the first symptoms of epidemic disease. From the valley of the Mississippi we receive no accounts of Cholera, and even New Orleans is free from Yellow Fever, and there are well-grounded hopes that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk will continue to escape for the balance of the season, as they have already through two of the hottest months.

Some who attempt to account for the changing phenomena of health or sickness would attribute this exemption, so far, to the long and severe frosts of the last winter, extending far down into the nearly tropical latitudes of the United States, binding in frosty chains the streams of Texas and Louisiana, and forming pretty stout ice even in Florida. This, say they, killed the germs of disease and purified the air sufficiently to render impossible that state of the atmosphere to which the epidemics of last year owed their virulence. Others again say that the thing is due to the fact that the more weakly subjects, all those with a constitutional predisposition to Yellow Fever or Cholera have been carried off, and the survivors are such as afford little or no food for the sustenance of epidemic diseases of any kind.

At any rate the fact is so, and is one to be rejoiced over. The Southern Cities are free from epidemic visitations, awfully hot as the weather is and has been for some time. But now is the time for child-sacrifice in the Northern Cities. It is terrible to think of. Out of 400 deaths last week in Philadelphia, 273 were of children under 5 years of age. In New York the deaths were 631, of which 436 were under 5 years. This is a murder of the innocents equal to that committed under King Herod. No wonder that so few of the inhabitants of cities were born and raised there.

**THE CIRCULATION OF PARTY NEWSPAPERS.**—The New York Herald makes out a list of papers going for the different candidates for the Presidency, which list, we presume, is composed of the exchanges of that delectable sheet. Its object is to show that the Fremont press largely exceeds the Buchanan or Fillmore press, both in number of papers and extent of circulation. From what we see of this, we are enabled to judge something of its accuracy. In giving the press of Wilmington, it omits the Journal, which has never enjoyed the honor of an exchange, although the aggregate circulation of the Journal is equal to that of any political paper in the State, with, perhaps, a single exception. Other papers it misrepresents, swelling Fremont papers, and belittling Buchanan papers. Easy to make out anything in this way.

We make this reference, not because we care about the thing on our own account, or wish to refer to our circulation, which, without complaining, we may be allowed to wish doubled, but simply to show that the Herald and its statistics are, like Bennett himself—no account on earth, corrupt, lying, and scoundrally, and not the less so that there is a sort of plausibility and smartness about them.

They have been doing a little more business in the steamboat explosion line near New York. On the night of the 25th, Saturday, the steamer Empire State, running between New York and Fall River, exploded her steampipe, scalding a number of persons, six of whom have since died.

The nomination of Fremont is quite popular in Europe. The Washington Union truly characterizes him as a millionaire without money, a statesman without a measure, a legislator without a speech, a soldier without a battle, and generally as a man who never was present when anything was to be done.

Why should vagrant and perambulatory cows select a young tree just planted, for the purpose of rubbing themselves against? Let any Jody put out young trees, and he will find that half the cows in the town will make it a business to rub them down.

The Massachusetts American Convention met last week in Boston. The Fremont and Fillmore men split and divided, taking different sides of the building, the Fremonters keeping the inside, and giving the outside to the Fillmorees. The great extended going to hold another convention on the 6th of August. The scene was a rich one. The Fillmore men commenced by telling the Fremonters that if they couldn't or wouldn't go the candidates of the order, they had better leave. When it came to a showing, they themselves were shown the door.—Great people, the Samites in Boston.

Pub. Docs.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow, for repeated favours in the way of valuable public documents. Also, to Hons. David S. Reid and Asa Biggs of the Senate, and Hons. Thomas L. Cingman, L. O. B. Branch, Thos. Ruffin and Burton Craige of the House.

Punch says that a reckless female belonging to Astley's Equestrian Troop, has had the hardihood to announce that she will take a flying leap over a lady in full dress, and clear the entire body without touching a single founce. Punch says she had better attempt to jump over half a dozen elephants.

It is so hot!

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—The papers by the Illinois gravely announce the last of "law and order" in San Francisco, and throughout California generally. The impetuous or corrupt Know Nothing State Executive has feebly succumbed, and the constitutional and constituted powers of the State lie prostrate at the feet of irresponsible organizations, known as Vigilance Committees, and a revolution has been accomplished, full, complete and thorough, just as much a revolution as anything that we read about in Mexico or Central America. A Judge of the Supreme Court of the State lies in one of the dungeons of the committee for having resisted the illegal arrest of a man named Maloney, which was sought to be effected by a man named Hopkins, claiming to be a member of the police department of the committee. In the course of this resistance Hopkins got stabbed, and Terry, the Supreme Court Judge referred to, lies in a dungeon, as before stated. Dr. Ashe, formerly of this place, and others, were also arrested, as being the leaders of the "law and order" movement, but were subsequently released. The committee is supreme. What is to come of it we do not presume to know. Good cannot come, and evil we think must. We notice that nearly every prominent gentleman makes a stand against the usurpations of the committee, is a Southern man, as Dr. Ashe, Ham. Bowie, Matt. Reese, and others, and that the committee hails strongly from the North. There is more in the affair than appears on the surface. There are ulterior objects of a political and sectional character, and the fact will shortly reveal itself.

In looking over the papers about the only thing to be noticed is the absence of all interest in their columns. Burlingame and Lewis D. Campbell, his friend, are out in a publication in reply to the card and documents given to the world by S. P. Brooks and Gen. Lane. Burlingame goes on dismissing Mr. Brooks from further consideration with quite an air. Campbell assumes all the responsibilities of the appointment at Niagara Falls. Says that he made it in opposition to Burlingame's wishes, and that one reason for his so doing was his hope that it might afford him an opportunity to bring about a reconciliation, etc.

There is still considerable feeling in Washington City arising out of the Herbert affair. A jury has declared Herbert not guilty, and at law he is not guilty, but it is impossible for any one who has read the testimony to hold him blameless. The difficulty in which Keating fell, was the result of Herbert's bullying and insulting language and manner. For the consequence, therefore, his own conscience cannot fail, sooner or later, to hold him responsible. We never supposed that the offence committed was deliberate murder, or that the waiters at the Hotel were not highly ensurable. Still, Herbert's conduct and that of several of his boon companions, indicated a recklessness and disregard of human life and human feelings, because such life and feelings pertained to men occupying humble positions in life. Those who started the report that Herbert had settled a house and an annuity on Keating's widow, knew little of the class of men to which this California adventurer belongs. Under the charge of the judge only an acquittal could have been looked for. The evidence would not, under any charge, have justified a verdict for murder.

The fact is, that these emutes at Washington City have obtained altogether too much prominence, and become too much mixed up with the politics of the country, this Herbert affair particularly. They were totally unworthy of such positions.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan was the choice of the "Soft" wing of the New York Democracy. The reverse is the case. He was the choice of the "Hards" was advocated by the "Hard" papers, voted for by the "Hard" delegates, and elected over by the "Hard" speakers. The "Softs" voted throughout for President Pierce. From this the people can judge of the amount of reliance to be placed in the statements unfriendly to Mr. Buchanan, which flood the columns of campaign papers, so common in these electioneering times.

Pending elections in North Carolina and other Southern States, it is strongly asserted by the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, that they will not fuse with the Fremont men in that State, but will run an electoral ticket of their own. At present this declaration amounts to little. We trust, however, that it will be adhered to in good faith, as in that case the triumphant success of Mr. Buchanan will be beyond a peradventure.

We invite attention to the letter of Hon. D. S. Reid, copied from the Standard. It puts to rest at once the silly—the ridiculously silly charge against Mr. Buchanan of having voted for the Bankrupt of 1841, or failed to vote for its repeal in 1843. The day, date and page are given so clearly that no man can doubt. Thus it is with all the charges against Mr. Buchanan. When investigated, they melt into thin air. They vanish at the touch of truth.

ELECTED.—Messrs. Brooks and Kritt, of South Carolina, having resigned their seats in Congress and referred the matter back to their constituents after the vote of censure passed on them by the House, because of the Sumner affair, the Governor of South Carolina ordered elections in their respective districts on Monday, July 28th. There was no opposition. Of course they were unanimous re-elected.

A conspiracy has been detected in Puebla to restore Santa Anna to the Presidency of Mexico.

A young woman committed suicide in the 17th ward, Philadelphia, on Friday last, because her mother refused to buy her a new bonnet.

**Mr. Fillmore on the Compromise Measures, Especially the Fugitive Slave Law.**  
The following remarks are not those of the present opponents of Millard Fillmore. They are the words of Andrew Jackson Donelson, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Know Nothing Fillmore ticket. The Journal has never said as hard things of Mr. Fillmore as his own colleague, Mr. Donelson, did. Just read for yourself or selves. It is from an editorial of the Washington Union, A. J. Donelson, Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency, Editor:

"As to the assertion that the Administration (of Fillmore) is entitled to the credit of standing up to the measures of the Compromise in good faith, it is too ridiculous to require a denial, and too preposterous to demand refutation. Every free white citizen, who is not an infant, idiot, or lunatic, or woefully forgetful, knows that it is utterly and entirely without foundation. All the measures of the compromise, except the fugitive slave law, were self-enacting. As to THAT LAW, Mr. Fillmore was UNWILLING to PERMIT it to BECOME A LAW before he CON-SULTED Mr. Crittenden on the subject—a fact which the Republic (his organ) mentioned at the time, in order to justify Mr. Fillmore before his Northern higher law friends for not returning the bill with his objections."

The *Marion (S. C.) Star* says, that the corn in that section is suffering very much from the drought, and that not even the best seasons from this time out, can insure more than half a crop.

Col. Colt has made two millions of dollars by making shooting-irons.

**Later from Havana.**  
CHARLESTON, July 28.—The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 25th July. Sugars were slightly lower but firm. The present crop will be one-fifty short.

**Latest from California.**  
NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The steamer Granada arrived last night from Aspinwall via San Juan, and Greytown dates of the 21st.

The steamer Illinois takes forward to New York \$1,640,000 in specie.

The isthmian was quiet, but Aspinwall was sickly. General Walker, inaugurated President of Nicaragua on the 12th inst. Ex-president Rivas still holds possession of Leon. It is reported that many of the natives consider the new government a usurpation, and have declared against it. Among the deserters from Walker are Colonel Mendez and General Chillon. There was much sickness among his troops, and frequent desertion occurred. At San Francisco there was no abatement of the excitement touching the revolution. The Vigilance Committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the supreme Court, had been arrested for stabbing one of the committee police whilst making an arrest. The still remained a prisoner.

All the arms collected in the law-and-order men have been seized by the committee. Mr. Durkee, a member of the committee, had been arrested, charged with piracy and seizing arms belonging to the State from a schooner.

The accounts from the mines are encouraging, and the agricultural prospects cheering.

From Oregon are intelligence that the skirmishes with the Indians continue. It is reported that Col. Wright had not been killed, as reported.

Col. Buchanan had a fight at Big Meadows with the Indians, in which forty Indians and ten whites were killed.

**FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this afternoon, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and \$1,650,000 in treasure. She connected with the steamer John L. Stephens, which brought down upwards of two million dollars in gold. The J. L. S. spoke the steamer Sierra Nevada on the 12th, and the steamer Sonora on the 17th, both bound up.

The advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities are apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The most startling event of the week previous to the sailing of the steamer was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins had proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, the navy agent, for the purpose of arresting S. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry being present, interceded and protected Maloney, and together with others, formed an armed party to escort Maloney to the Depot street armory. Hopkins collected assistance and attacked the other party in the streets, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie knife, who fell senseless. "He news of the melee was immediately communicated to the Executive Committee, who were in session. A general surrender. They obeyed without hesitation and Maloney and Terry were taken and conveyed prisoners to the head quarters of the committee. At the same time the armories of the State troops were invested and forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released on parole.

At the last dates Judge Terry was still in the custody of the committee, and Hopkins was still alive. On the same day that Hopkins was stabbed, several vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized on the bay by armed vessels belonging to the committee. Subsequently J. L. Durkee, the commander of one of these vessels was arrested by the Federal officers and held in \$25,000 security to answer a charge of piracy.

The committee disclaim all intention to oppose the Federal authorities.

Much indignation was manifested at San Francisco relative to the bill before congress for quieting land titles in California.

The day following the stabbing of Mr. Hopkins the committee arrested a notorious gambler named Daniel Aldridge.

Hopkins, at the last accounts was considered out of danger.

The San Francisco markets were dull throughout the fortnight. Flour had steadily declined; jobbing sales of Gallego at \$15. A further and immediate shipment of 20,000 barrels to Australia was contemplated, which would leave the market nearly bare. Parcels of new wheat of excellent quality had been received. Lard selling at 19 cents; Whiskey 45 cents; Bacon 17 cents; Spirits Turpentine 72 cents; Mess Pork \$23—market depressed, owing to heavy stocks. Large importations from China were causing a decline in teas, rice, raw sugars, &c., unsettling the market.

**FROM OREGON.**—The grasshoppers have destroyed one-third of the wheat in the Willamette valley.

Col. Buchanan's fight at Big Meadows with the Indians resulted in the total defeat of the latter. The chiefs of the most important tribes were either killed or captured.

Eno, a Canadian Indian, well known as Col. Fremont's guide, is among the fatally wounded.

The dates from Valparaiso by this arrival are to the 15th ult., and from Callao to the 26th ult. A serious defalcation had been discovered in the treasury at Bolivar. Gen. Belzu and Senior DeCruze, manager of the mercantile house of Messrs. Clay, Ruwedo & Co., are implicated. The latter house had declared itself bankrupt. Belzu's share in the fraud is reported at \$700,000.

**Vermont Democratic Convention.**  
MONTPELIER, July 25.—The Democratic Convention met to-day and nominated Hon. Henry Keyes for Governor, William Lyman, lieutenant governor, and James T. Thurston for treasurer.

Resolution were adopted expressing the utmost confidence in the ability and patriotism of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, endorsing the Cincinnati platform, the Kansas Nebraska act, and General Pierce's administration, as highly pure and honorable.

The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic.

**The North Pennsylvania Railroad Accident—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.**  
The coroner's inquest in Philadelphia in the case of the late terrible accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad have rendered the following verdict:

"1. The inquest find that Rev. Daniel Sheridan and others died in the city of Philadelphia from violence inflicted on Thursday, July 23rd, at Camp Hill station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, within the county of Montgomery.

"2. That such deaths resulted from the violent collision of two locomotive engines and trains of passengers belonging to and under the management of said company.

"3. That the said collision was occasioned by the criminal negligence of Alfred Hoppel, who, as conductor, was in charge of the excursion train running from Philadelphia to Fort Washington, and who carelessly and negligently ran his train beyond the siding at Edge Hill.

"4. That the regulations of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of excursion trains are inefficient, especially in this, that there is no provision for special instructions to the conductors of the regular trains when excursion trains are on the road.

"5. That the said regulations are further defective in this, in permitting regular trains on a road of nineteen miles in length to start at or near the time when excursion trains are expected to arrive.

"6. That adequate provision was not made for the regulation and company of the watches used by conductors and engineers on the road."

**Congress.**  
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1856.

**SENATE.**—The Senate refused to engross the bill appropriating \$75,000 to test the practicability of the atmospheric telegraph. The Senate passed several Western harbor bills.

**HOUSE.**—The army appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Barbour's amendment was rejected. Mr. Sherman's amendment that the military force shall not be employed in Kansas till Congress decides on the validity of the laws of Kansas, etc., was considered in. The House reconsidered the vote in connection of the whole to annul certain laws of Kansas, and adopted as an amendment to the army bill a substitute for the former providing for the freedom of speech and of the press, abolishing test oaths, dismissing all political prosecutions of the prisoners, and restoring the Missouri compromise line.







